

National Lake Conservation Plan

Lakes are integral biological systems and every activity in the basin affects them including abstraction & diversion of water and land use. Therefore, holistic approach to lake conservation will be adopted through implementation of Lake Basin management initiative. Cost of internal sewerage system of the lake basin should form a part of the lake conservation proposal. Solid wastes are an important contributor to lake degradation and should, therefore, be a part of the overall lake conservation project. Monitoring network including that for ground water should be intensified.

The activities under NLCP include the following:-

- (i) Prevention of pollution from point sources by intercepting, diverting and treating the pollution loads entering the lake.
- (ii) In situ measures of lake cleaning such as Desilting, Deweeding, Bioremediation, constructed wetland approach etc. depending upon the site conditions.
- (iii) Catchment area treatment and Lake Beautification which may include bunding, fencing, creation of facilities for public recreation and entertainment (Children Park, boating etc.) and public area.
- (iv) Other activities depend upon location specific conditions including the interface with human population.
 - National Lake Conservation Plan started in 2001
 - A total of 58 lakes approved at a cost of Rs. 884.14 Crores.
 - Completed revival works in 18 Lakes i.e. Powai, Rewale, Jail, Makhamali, Kharegon, Kusa, Upvan, Kasaradawli, Naar/ Oval, Khildkali, Mahalaxmi, Ooty, Vengaiakhere, Nagavara , Jarganahalli, Kotekere, Bhishma, and Lal Bagh,
 - Rests of the projects under NLCP are in various stages of implementation.

The NLCP was started in June 2001. Funding pattern changed from 100% Central funding to 70:30 cost sharing between Central and State Government from Feb. 2002. The lakes approved and completed are given in table.